Contraceptive Methods

BARRIER METHOD — PREGNANCY AND STI/HIV PROTECTION



MALE CONDOMS – offer double protection from pregnancy and STI/HIV.

FEMALE CONDOMS – can be inserted into the vagina ahead of time and offer double protection from pregnancy and STI/HIV.



HORMONAL METHODS — NO STI/HIV PROTECTION



EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILLS – prevent pregnancy if taken ASAP after sex.







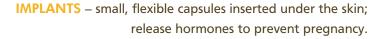
THE PATCH – a thin, stick-on square with hormones that go through the skin to prevent pregnancy.

THE VAGINAL RING – a small, flexible ring put into woman's vagina; releases hormones to prevent pregnancy.



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THE SHOT – injectable birth control given every 12 weeks (Depo-Provera®).





IUD – a trained health care provider puts a small, plastic device into a woman's uterus. The IUD contains copper or hormones that keep sperm from fertilizing the egg.



ABSTINENCE — STI/HIV PROTECTION

ABSTINENCE - "Perfect" abstinence is the only 100% sure way to avoid pregnancy and STI/HIV.

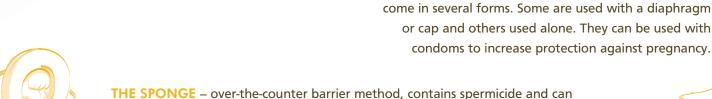


BARRIER METHODS — NO STI/HIV PROTECTION



THE DIAPHRAGM AND CERVICAL CAP – prescription barrier methods, must be fitted by a trained health provider.

be inserted into the woman's vagina hours before sex to prevent pregnancy.





SURGICAL METHODS — NO STI/HIV PROTECTION



TUBAL LIGATION (female) and **VASECTOMY** (male) – surgeries prevent pregnancy by cutting and sealing the tubes that carry the egg or sperm. Permanent - NOT reversible.



OTHER METHODS — NO STI/HIV PROTECTION



Center for Health Training www.centerforhealthtraining.org October 2005 **WITHDRAWAL** – man pulls penis out and away before ejaculation. Effectiveness depends on his ability to know when he will ejaculate and to respond quickly.

